Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1800. [No. 1981.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the FERRIES, at Newport and Jamestown, respectfully inform the Public, That they have agreed to tend said Ferries reciprocally with each other, to commence this Day.——Those Persons who may have Occasion to pass in their respective Boats, may depend upon their being kept in good Order, provided with faithful and experienced Ferrymen, and Attendance constantly given.

SAMUEL CARR,
JOSEPH ALLEN.

March 25, 1800.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,
FLOUR, from a single Barrel to 200.
Cogniac Brandy, by the Pipe.
Brown Stout and Porter, by the Cask.
Anchors of all Sizes, and
Cabooses, &c. as usual.
Newport, March 24, 1800.

WANTED,
To Freight from NEW-LONDON *to* LIVERPOOL,
Two SHIPS, from Two Hundred to Two Hundred and Forty Tons Burthen:——Any Person or Persons, who incline to contract for the same, may apply to *ROSEWELL SALTONSTALL*, of New-London.—Immediate Despach will be given.
New-London, March 3, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 9th of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,
A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the Point, late the Property of Mary Sisson, deceased.
Newport, March 24, 1800.

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD
Wishes to inform his Customers, and all other Gentlemen Travellers, who will please to favour him with their Custom, that he still continues to keep a BOARDING-HOUSE; and further, that he has a good Stable for keeping Horses.——All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, March 24, 1800.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of my late Wife Amy Ann Gardiner, deceased, when *AMY ANN COGGESHALL*, before our Intermarriage, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to
BENJ. GARDINER, *Administrator.*
Middletown, March 21, 1800.

Those Persons having Demands against the Estate of *MARY ROGERS*, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to
CALEB LYNDON,
DANIEL W. HOOKEY, } *Executors.*
Newport, March 24, 1800.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of *Dorcas Tibbits*, Widow, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to JOB TIBBITS, *Administrator.*
North-Kingstown, March 15, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER
Has for Sale, the following Articles,
A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.
Also just Received, and for SALE,
A large Supply of Kid, Morocco, and Cloth Shoes.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Boxes of genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

Kitchen & Flower-Garden SEEDS.

Just imported from *LONDON*, by the Ship Sarah, via New-York,
A large Assortment of English GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to be of the last Year's Growth, and have every Appearance of being genuine, for Sale, by
MARY DUNBAR,
Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

Peas:
Early Turner.
Early Frame.
Green Marrowfat.
Dwarf Ditto.
Spanish Dwarf.

Beans:
Windsor.
Large white Runners.
Large white Bush.
White Six Weeks Do.

Cabbage:
Early May.
Early Yorkshire.
Early Sugarloaf.
Early Cauliflower.
Large Battersea.
Large Red.
Dutch Do.
Green Savoy.
Yellow Do.
White Brocoli.
Purple Do.
Scotch Cale.

Lettuce:
Grand-Admiral.
Selisia.
Early Frame Cabbage.
Roman Cabbage.

Radish:
Early short Top.
Purple Salmon.
Scarlet.
White.
Red Turnip rooted.
Sweet Marjoram.
Double Parsley.
Sage.
Summer Savory.
Thyme.
Balm.
Hyssop.
Green curl'd Endive.
Broad-leav'd Spinage.
Broad-leav'd Cress.
Curl'd-leav'd Do.
Solid Celery.
Nasturtium.
White Mustard.
Early Dutch Turnip.
White round Do.
Scarlet Onion.
White Ditto.
Scarlet Beet.
Orange Carrot.
Large Parsnip.
Early Frame Cucumber.
Long prickly Do.
Small early Cantelope.
Early Orange Do.
Early white Do.

Annual Flowers:
Scarlet 10 Weeks Stock.
Purple Do.
Scarlet Wall-Leaf Do.
Ice-Plant.
Egg-Plant.
Dwarf red Coxcomb.
Yellow-flower'd Do.
Spanish Nigella.
Belvedore or Summer Cypress.
Superb Aster.
Double-strip'd Do.
Bonnet Do.
Quill'd Do.
Chinese Pink.

Perennial Flowers:
Carnation.
Pheasant-ey'd Pink.

Also an Assortment of American Seeds. Those who send their Orders, are requested to Notice, whether they wish English or American Seeds, and they shall be sent accordingly.
Newport, March 3, 1800.

GOULD & JOHN MARSH
Have for Sale, at their SOAP & CANDLE Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Post-Office,
Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholesale and Retail.
Cash given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.
☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale by the Printer hereof.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
10 Hogsheads *first Quality* Georgia Tobacco.
Manufactured Tobacco—such as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove so.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp,
Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum per Hogshead or Barrel; 100 Barrels of Herrings; 400 Quintals of Cod-Fish; Spermaceti Candles per Box; Rock Salt per Bushel; Hemp per Ton; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Dozen or Hundred; Souchong Tea per Chest; Bohea Tea per Ditto or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck.
Linens; Diapers; Checks; small and large Table-Cloths, per Piece.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

R A G S.
CASH and the highest Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS—by the Printer hereof.

By an arrival at Savannah from London.

LONDON, Jan. 8.
[*Published by Authority.*]

LETTERS from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and from Gen. Buonaparte, and the answers to them by the Right. Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(TRANSLATION)

MY LORD,

I Despatch by order of Gen. Buonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, a Messenger to London; he is the bearer of a letter from the first Consul of the Republic to his Majesty the King of England. I request you to give the necessary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step, in itself, announces the importance of its object. Accept my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

GH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the French Republic, (December 25, 1799.)

[TRANSLATION.]

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

BUONAPARTE First Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the Republic.

CALLED by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the First Magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

The war which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened nations of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness, the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first of glory?

These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy.

Your Majesty will only see in this overture my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for the second time, to a general pacification, by a step, speedy, intirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which, necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only, in those which are strong, the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted. But I will venture to say it, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war, which involves the whole world.

BUONAPARTE.

Dowing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me; and his Majesty, seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe for transacting business with foreign states, has commanded me to return, in his name, the official answer which I send you herewith inclosed I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GRENVILLE.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

THE King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity to Europe. He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same ob-

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Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
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Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.
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By an arrival at Savannah from London.

LONDON, Jan. 8.
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BUONAPARTE.

Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.

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GRENVILLE.
To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

THE King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity to Europe. He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same ob-

jects he is ſtill obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this neceſſity could be removed by entering, at the preſent moment, into negociation with thoſe whom a freſh revolution has ſo recently placed in the exerciſe of power in France—ſince no real advantage can ariſe from ſuch negociation to the great and deſirable object of General Peace, until it ſhall diſtinctly appear, that thoſe cauſes have ceaſed to operate which originally produced the war, and by which it has ſince been protracted, and in more than one inſtance renewed.

The ſame ſyſtem, to the prevalence of which France juſtly aſcribes all her preſent miſeries, is that which has alſo involved the reſt of Europe in a long and deſtructive warfare, of a nature long ſince unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extention of this ſyſtem, and for the extermination of all eſtabliſhed governments, the reſources of France have from year to year, and in the midſt of the moſt unparalleled diſtreſs, been laviſhed and exhauſted. To this indiſcriminate ſpirit of deſtruction the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiſs Cantons, (his majeſty's ancient friends and allies) have ſucceſſively been ſacrificed. Germany has been ravaged: Italy, though now reſcued from its invaders, has been made the ſcene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His majeſty has himſelf been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthenſome conteſt for the independence and exiſtence of his kingdoms.

Nor have theſe calamities been confined to Europe alone: They have been extended to the moſt diſtant quarters of the world, and even to countries ſo remote both in ſituation and intereſts from the preſent conteſt that the very exiſtence of ſuch a war was perhaps unknown to thoſe who found themſelves ſuddenly involved in all its horrors.

While ſuch a ſyſtem continues to prevail and while the blood and treaſure of a numerous and powerful nation can be laviſhed in its ſupport, experience has ſhewn that no defence but that of open and ſteady hoſtility can be availing. The moſt ſolemn treaties, have only prepared the way for freſh aggreſſions; and it is to a determined reſiſtance alone, that is now due whatever remains in Europe of ſtability for property, for perſonal liberty, for ſocial order, or for the free exerciſe of religion.

For the ſecurity, therefore, of theſe eſſential objects, his majeſty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general profeſſions of pacific diſpoſitions. Such profeſſions have been repeatedly held out by all thoſe who have ſucceſſively directed the reſources of France to the deſtruction of Europe; and whom the preſent rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly indeed, will his majeſty rejoice, whenever it ſhall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and thoſe of his allies, have been ſo long expoſed, has really ceaſed; whenever he ſhall be ſatisfied that the neceſſity of reſiſtance is at an end; that after the experience of ſo many years of crimes and miſeries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the reſtleſs ſchemes of deſtruction which have endangered the very exiſtence of civil ſociety, have at length been finally relinquiſhed:—but the conviction of ſuch a change, however agreeable to his majeſty's wiſhes, can reſult only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The beſt and moſt natural pledge of its reality and permanence, would be the reſtoration of that line of Princes which for ſo many centuries maintained the French nation in proſperity at home, and in conſideration and reſpect abroad; ſuch an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove all obſtacles in the way of negociation or peace. It would confirm to France the unmoleſted enjoyment of its antient territory; and it would give to all the other nations of Europe in tranquillity and peace, that ſecurity which they are now compelled to ſeek by other means.

But, deſirable as ſuch an event muſt be, both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode excluſively that his majeſty limits the poſſibility of ſecure and ſolid pacification. His majeſty makes no claim to preſcribe to France what ſhall be the form of her government, or in whoſe hands ſhe ſhall veſt the authority neceſſary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

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Downing-Street, January 4, 1800.

To the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

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The Powers which it inſtitutes will be ſtrong and *ſtable*, ſuch as they ought to be, to ſecure the Rights of Citizens and the intereſt of the State.

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December 28.

Miniſtry of General Police.

The Conſuls of the Republic, in virtue of the law of the 24th of this month, regarding individuals nominally condemned to baniſhment, without previous trial, by a legiſlative act, having heard the report of the Miniſter of police, decrees—

Art. 1. It ſhall be permitted to the individuals hereafter named, to re-enter the territories of the republic.

Art. 2. They ſhall return and remain under the ſuperintendance of the miniſter of police in the communes marked out for them as follows:—

Lafond Ladebat has permiſſion to return to Paris; Barthelmy to Paris; Boiſſy d'Anglais, to Annonay; Couchery, to Beſancon; Delehaye, to Rohen; Delaque, to La Charite ſur Loire; Doumere, to Paris; Doumolard, to Grenoble; Dupantier, to Paris; Dupeat to Tarbes; Gan, to Auxeire; La Marchand Gomicourt, to Rouen; Jourden (Andre Joſeph) to Orleans; Merſau, to Beaugency; Madier, to Auxerre; Noailles, to Toulouſe; J. J. Aime, to Dejon; Borne, to Puy; Andre (of La Lozere) to Toulouſe; Margau, to Beſancon; Cochon, to Paris; Paradis, to Anvers; Muraire to Paris; Laumont Quiney, to Paris; Viennot Vaublance, to Mulen; Valaret Joyeuſe, to Paris; Barbe Marbois, to Paris; Dumas, to Sens; Barrere, to Paris; Vadier, to Chartres; Poliſſard, to Mucon.

Art. 3. The communal adminiſtrations ſhall inform the miniſter of police of the arrival of each individual in their reſpective diſtricts.

Art. 4. Every individual comprehended in one of the laws of Germinal, year 3d, and of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and not named in this liſt, who ſhall re-enter the French territory without being authorized by an expreſs permiſſion from government, ſhall be conſidered and proſecuted as an emigrant.

Art. 5. The miniſter of general police is charged with the execution of the preſent decree, which ſhall be printed.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here, from Liverpool, the Barque Pallas, Capt. Bowden.—By this veſſel we have received London papers to the FIRST, and Liverpool to the SIXTH. February.

As it was late before theſe papers were put into our hands, we are only able this day, to lay before our readers a few of the moſt important articles.

We find nothing in the papers before us, reſpecting our Commiſſioners; though we obſerved, on board the Pallas, deſpatches for the Secretary of State; but who they are from, we are unable to ſay.

The Death of Gen. Waſhington, is mentioned, in ſeveral of our London papers, in the handſomeſt terms.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The deſpatches, brought by Lieut. Leeky, who arrived at the Admiralty on Thurſday, are of ſome importance. A polacre, from Egypt, bound to Toulon with confidential letters to the late French Directory and others, fell into the hands of our cruizers.—The Commander threw his packet overboard, but it was recovered by the enterprize and activity of an Engliſh ſailor, who dived and brought it up.—It has been ſent home, and for theſe laſt two days, we underſtand that theſe letters have furniſhed infinite gratification to the curioſity of office.—They contain, according to report, the moſt vehement complaints by the French ſoldiers of the deſertion of BUONAPARTE, and the moſt bitter imprecations on the government, for leaving them to periſh by degrees, in that inhoſpitable climate. A letter from Gen. Dugua to Barras, is particularly mentioned, as containing political information of conſequence. He ſays, that the whole of the French army in Egypt is reduced to 7000 men; that they have neither cloaths nor ammunition; and that they are utterly unfit to reſiſt the enemy, who are above 40,000 ſtrong, and well ſupplied with every neceſſary. He applies, therefore, to Barras, as one of the Directors, to exert himſelf to ſave the wretched remains of this army; for without the moſt immediate relief, not a man of them would be able to return to their native land.

Another letter ſays, that they muſt ſue to the Turks, for the means of eſcape from the horrors of their preſent ſituation; and there are, as heretofore, numbers of penſive epiſtles from huſbands to their wives, and from lovers, ſons, and brothers to their ſympathiſing friends. It is ſaid, that theſe letters are immediately to be publiſhed.

January 21.

OFFICIAL.

Second letter from the miniſter for foreign affairs, at Paris, with its accompanying encloſure; AND THE

Anſwer returned by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

[TRANSLATION]

Paris, 24th Nivoſe, 8th year (Jan. 14.)

MY LORD,

I loſt no time in laying before the firſt Conſul of the Republic the official note, under date of the 14th Nivoſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the miniſter of foreign Affairs, at London.

TRANSLATION OF THE NOTE REFERRED TO IN No. I.

The official note, under the date of the 14th Nivoſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the firſt Conſul of the French republic, he obſerved with ſurpriſe, that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered from the commencement of her revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independence of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real a long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French nation was inſulted in the perſon of its agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diimiſſel of the miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honor, and in her ſafety, long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences.

Aſſailed on all ſides, the republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed in her own ſtrength and the courage of her citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately refuſed to recognize her rights, ſhe continued only upon the energy of her reſiſtance: but as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invaſion, ſhe ſought means for conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions; and if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the revolution and the war, have ſufficiently brought on, the former depoſitories of the executive authority in France have not always as much moderation as the nation itſelf has ſhewn courage; it muſt, above all, be imputed to the hateful and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France.

But if the wiſhes of his Britannic majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are in uniſon with thoſe of the French republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, eſpecially when the firſt conſul of the French republic has perſonally given ſo many proofs of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his diſpoſition to maintain the rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded.

The firſt conſul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic majeſty recognized the right of nations to chooſe the form of their government, ſince it is from the exerciſe of this right that he holds his crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which reſts the exiſtence of political ſocieties, the miniſter of his majeſty could annex inſinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no leſs injurious to the French nation, and to its government, than it would be to England, and to his majeſty, if a ſort of invitation were held out in favor of that republican government, of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the laſt century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to deſcend from it.

If at periods not far diſtant, when the Conſtitutional ſyſtem of the Republic preſented neither the ſtrengeh nor the ſolidity which it contains at preſent, his Britannic Majeſty thought himſelf enabled to invite a negociation and pacific conferences, how is it poſſible that he ſhould not be eager to renew negociations to which the preſent and reciprocal ſituation of affairs promiſes a rapid progreſs. On every ſide the voice of nations and humanity implores the concluſion of a war marked already by ſuch great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an univerſal convulſion and irremediable evils. It is therefore to put a ſtop to the courſe of theſe calamities, or in order that their terrible conſequences may be a reproach to thoſe only who ſhall have provoked them, that the firſt conſul of the French republic propoſes to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries of each ſide, who ſhould repair to Denmark, or any other town as advantageouſly ſituated for the quickneſs of the reſpective communications, and who ſhould apply themſelves without any delay to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of *Peace* and good *underſtanding* between the French Republic and England.

The firſt conſul offers to give the paſſports which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris 24th Nivoſe (14th Jan. 1800.)
8th Year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

Downing-ſtreet, January 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to incloſe to you the anſwer which his Majeſty has directed me to return to the official note which you tranſmitted to me. I have the honor to be, with the higheſt conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

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Note referred to in the preceding.

The official note tranſmitted by the Mi-

jects he is ſtill obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this neceſſity could be removed by entering, at the preſent moment, into negociation with thoſe whom a freſh revolution has ſo recently placed in the exerciſe of power in France—ſince no real advantage can ariſe from ſuch negociation to the great and deſirable object of General Peace, until it ſhall diſtinctly appear, that thoſe cauſes have ceaſed to operate which originally produced the war, and by which it has ſince been protracted, and in more than one inſtance renewed.

The ſame ſyſtem, to the prevalence of which France juſtly aſcribes all her preſent miſeries, is that which has alſo involved the reſt of Europe in a long and deſtructive warfare, of a nature long ſince unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

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The Conſuls of the Republic, in virtue of the law of the 24th of this month, regarding individuals nominally condemned to baniſhment, without previous trial, by a legiſlative act, having heard the report of the Miniſter of police, decrees—

Art. 1. It ſhall be permitted to the individuals hereafter named, to re-enter the territories of the republic.

Art. 2. They ſhall return and remain under the ſuperintendance of the miniſter of police in the communes marked out for them as follows:—

Lafond Ladebat has permiſſion to return to Paris; Barthelmy to Paris; Boiſſy d'Anglais, to Annonay; Couchery, to Beſancon; Delehaye, to Rohen; Delaſue, to La Charite ſur Loire; Doumere, to Paris; Doumolard, to Grenoble; Dupantier, to Paris; Duprat to Tartas; Gan, to Auxeire; La Marchand Gomicourt, to Rouen; Jourden (Andre Joſeph) to Orleans; Merſau, to Beaugency; Madier, to Auxerre; Noailles, to Toulouſe; J. J. Aime, to Dejon; Borne, to Puy; Andre (of La Lozere) to Toulouſe; Margau, to Beſancon; Cochon, to Paris; Paradis, to Anvers; Muraire to Paris; Laumont Quiney, to Paris; Viennot Vaublanee, to Mulen; Valaret Joyeuſe, to Paris; Barbe Marbois, to Paris; Dumas, to Sens; Barrere, to Paris; Vadier, to Chartres; Poliſſard, to Macon.

Art. 3. The communal adminiſtrations ſhall inform the miniſter of police of the arrival of each individual in their reſpective diſtricts.

Art. 4. Every individual comprehended in one of the laws of Germinal, year 3d, and of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, and not named in this liſt, who ſhall re-enter the French territory without being authorized by an expreſs permiſſion from government, ſhall be conſidered and proſecuted as an emigrant.

Art. 5. The miniſter of general police is charged with the execution of the preſent decree, which ſhall be printed.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here, from Liverpool, the Barque Pallas, Capt. Bowden.—By this veſſel we have received London papers to the FIRST, and Liverpool to the SIXTH February.

As it was late before theſe papers were put into our hands, we are only able this day, to lay before our readers a few of the moſt important articles.

We find nothing in the papers before us, reſpecting our Commiſſioners; though we obſerved, on board the Pallas, deſpatches for the Secretary of State; but who they are from, we are unable to ſay.

The Death of Gen. Waſhington, is mentioned, in ſeveral of our London papers, in the handſomeſt terms.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The deſpatches, brought by Lieut. Leeky, who arrived at the Admiralty on Thurſday, are of ſome importance. A polacre, from Egypt, bound to Toulon with confidential letters to the late French Directory and others, fell into the hands of our cruizers.—The Commander threw his packet overboard, but it was recovered by the enterprize and activity of an Engliſh ſailor, who dived and brought it up.—It has been ſent home, and for theſe laſt two days, we underſtand that theſe letters have furniſhed infinite gratification to the curioſity of office.—They contain, according to report, the moſt vehement complaints by the French ſoldiers of the deſertion of BUONAPARTE, and the moſt bitter imprecations on the government, for leaving them to periſh by degrees, in that inhoſpitable climate. A letter from Gen. Dugua to Barras, is particularly mentioned, as containing political information of conſequence. He ſays, that the whole of the French army in Egypt is reduced to 7000 men; that they have neither cloaths nor ammunition; and that they are utterly unfit to reſiſt the enemy, who are above 40,000 ſtrong, and well ſupplied with every neceſſary. He applies, therefore, to Barras, as one of the Directors, to exert himſelf to ſave the wretched remains of this army; for without the moſt immediate relief, not a man of them would be able to return to their native land.

Another letter ſays, that they muſt ſue to the Turks, for the means of eſcape from the horrors of their preſent ſituation; and there are, as heretofore, numbers of penſive epiſtles from huſbands to their wives, and from lovers, ſons, and brothers to their ſympathiſing friends. It is ſaid, that theſe letters are immediately to be publiſhed.

January 21.

OFFICIAL.

Second letter from the miniſter for foreign affairs, at Paris, with its accompanying encloſure; AND THE

Anſwer returned by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

[TRANSLATION]

Paris, 24th Nivoſe, 8th year (Jan. 14.)

MY LORD,

I loſt no time in laying before the firſt Conſul of the Republic the official note, under date of the 14th Nivoſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the miniſter of foreign Affairs, at London.

TRANSLATION OF THE NOTE REFERRED TO IN No. I.

The official note, under the date of the 14th Nivoſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the firſt Conſul of the French republic, he obſerved with ſurpriſe, that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered from the commencement of her revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independence of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real a long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French nation was inſulted in the perſon of its agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diimiſſel of the miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honor, and in her ſafety, long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences.

Aſſailed on all ſides, the republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed in her own ſtrength and the courage of her citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately refuſed to recognize her rights, ſhe continued only upon the energy of her reſiſtance: but as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invaſion, ſhe ſought means for conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions; and if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the revolution and the war, have ſufficiently brought on, the former depoſitories of the executive authority in France have not always as much moderation as the nation itſelf has ſhewn courage; it muſt, above all, be imputed to the hateful and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France.

But if the wiſhes of his Britannic majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are in uniſon with thoſe of the French republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, eſpecially when the firſt conſul of the French republic has perſonally given ſo many proofs of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his diſpoſition to maintain the rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded.

The firſt conſul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic majeſty recognized the right of nations to chooſe the form of their government, ſince it is from the exerciſe of this right that he holds his crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how this fundamental principle, upon which reſts the exiſtence of political ſocieties, the miniſter of his majeſty could annex inſinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no leſs injurious to the French nation, and to its government, than it would be to England, and to his majeſty, if a ſort of invitation were held out in favor of that republican government, of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the laſt century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to deſcend from it.

If at periods not far diſtant, when the Conſtitutional ſyſtem of the Republic preſented neither the ſtrengeh nor the ſolidity which it contains at preſent, his Britannic Majeſty thought himſelf enabled to invite a negociation and pacific conferences, how is it poſſible that he ſhould not be eager to renew negociations to which the preſent and reciprocal ſituation of affairs promiſes a rapid progreſs. On every ſide the voice of nations and humanity implores the concluſion of a war marked already by ſuch great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an univerſal convulſion and irremediable evils. It is therefore to put a ſtop to the courſe of theſe calamities, or in order that their terrible conſequences may be a reproach to thoſe only who ſhall have provoked them, that the firſt conſul of the French republic propoſes to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries of each ſide, who ſhould repair to Denmark, or any other town as advantageouſly ſituated for the quickneſs of the reſpective communications, and who ſhould apply themſelves without any delay to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of *Peace* and good *underſtanding* between the French Republic and England.

The firſt conſul offers to give the paſſports which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris 24th Nivoſe (14th Jan. 1800.)
8th Year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

Downing-ſtreet, January 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to incloſe to you the anſwer which his Majeſty has directed me to return to the official note which you tranſmitted to me. I have the honor to be, with the higheſt conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding.

The official note tranſmitted by the Mi-

...r Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inst. has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes, in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which in his judgment, preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negociation. All the inducement to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace and for the future observance of Treaties; the powers of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of Revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of Peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negociation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favor of Divine Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy. (Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20.

January 22.

Yesterday arrived Mr. Basilico, a King's Messenger, with despatches from Ireland. He left Dublin on the afternoon of Thursday last, and brought over the important result of the first day's debate, on the opening of the present session of the Irish Parliament.

We have been favoured with the proceedings of the two Houses on that day. It will be seen that our previous information has been extremely accurate. There was no mention of the Union in the Lord-Lieutenant's Speech; but upon the introduction of an Amendment by Sir L. Parsons in the Address, in order to censure that measure, it was negatived by a majority of Forty-two in favour of Government.

Our Correspondent writes to us as follows:

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.

"The division of this morning, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.—The House did not break up, till half past 10 o'clock. When it meets for the discussion of the Union, which is fixed for Monday fortnight, there will be a call of the House. It is expected there will be an addition of twenty-four members to the majority, as a number of seats have been vacated in consequence of new appointments since the last session.

"Grattan came post from the Borough of Wicklow, and spoke two hours in a most vehement manner. He did not arrive till eight o'clock, and all the Anti-Union Lawyers were obliged to speak, and spin out the debate till his arrival.

"The town is perfectly quiet. A messenger is going off in an hour with the Division."

January 31.

Yesterday morning arrived a Mail from York, brought by the Grantham Packet, in 21 days. The sons of the late Duke of Orleans, under the title of the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Montpensiere, and the Count de Beaujolais, arrived in the Packet.

Late last night we received an express from Dover, with the Paris papers to the 26th inst. inclusive. Their contents are very important.

General Moreau, on taking the command of the Army of the Rhine, has assured his soldiers that all their wants shall be relieved.—All his predecessors have made the same promises, and yet no armies were ever in a state of greater misery. It appears that all the garrison troops, both in Holland and Belgium, have been sent to the Rhine.—Every movement announces the speedy opening of the campaign.

Forty thousand fresh Russian troops have passed the bog, to join the army of Marshall Suwarrow.

PARIS, January 24.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Championet is confirmed by Citizen Hoguay, one of his Aids-de-Camp, just arrived from Nice. He died on the 19th January, at the age of thirty-seven, after twelve days illness, of an epidemical disorder, which has also carried off several of his officers.

It is said that Cardinal Bellesoni, formerly Nuncio at Cologne, was to have been elected Pope at Venice, but would not accept the office. It is now believed that Cardinal Herzan will have the greatest number of suffrages.

A journal announces, that eight thousand Chouans have been killed, or made prisoners, in a battle near Mans. It lasted eight hours.

An officer is arrived at Ville Franche with despatches from Gen. Kleber. They state that the whole army of Egypt has been cloathed. A great part of the troops of upper Egypt are mounted on dromedaries. The spirit of the army is excellent. Gen. Kleber and the Grand Vizir are parleying.

The Bank of France has just published the act of its incorporation. Its capital will be thirty millions (40,000 l. sterling) divided into thirty thousand shares. It will discount bills of exchange, notes payable to order, and issue notes payable to bearer.

A letter dated on board Le Genereaux, in Toulon harbour, Jan. 6, says: "The division under the command of Rear-Admiral Perree, only waits for a fair wind to put to sea.—It consists of Le Genereaux, with the corvetts La Badine, La Fauvette, La Sansspareille, and La Ville Marseille. These vessels are laden with provisions and warlike stores. The Frigate l'Egyptine, of 40 guns, 24 pounders, is fitting out at this port."

FRANKFORT, January 9.

The Count de Goertz, the Prussian minister at Ratisbon, has announced that the Emperor of Russia had signed, on the 3d ult. an order for the return of the Russian army to the Rhine.

GENOA, January 6.

The provisional Government has despatched a courier to Paris, to represent to the Consuls, that the resources of the Ligurian Republic can no longer defray the expences of the French army, which amount to 46,000 franks per day.

BALTIMORE, March 15.

The Insurgente has been several times on shore in the Bay: she is to be completely overhauled in this port, and furnished with new spars, and new coppered.

The money brought in the Insurgente was last evening landed, and deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit. It was contained in 46 boxes and 8 bags, amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

March 18.

A large mob of sailors who had turned out for higher wages, and were parading the streets of Fell's Point yesterday, in riotous confusion, made an attempt after dark to board and rifle a vessel belonging to Messrs. David Steward and Sons, on board of which it was said men had entered at 18 dollars per month. Their design being learnt, several citizens put themselves on board, to defend her in case of necessity, from the ravages of the mob, who seemed bent on mischief, and approached with drum and fife, and colours flying. As they attempted to get on board, they were opposed, when a severe conflict ensued, and notwithstanding the vessel lay close along side the wharf, they were thrice repulsed, with broken heads and bloody noses. Mr. David Stewart, Mr. J. Beeman, and several others who were on board, we learn, were also considerably wounded—but fortunately no lives were lost.

March 19.

Arrived, schooner Mentor, Hodgkiss, 14 days from Cape-Francois.

Feb. 28th, 1800, off Cape-Francois, spoke the Frigate *United States*; at which time the United States' brig Augusta, was in sight.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

We are informed, that the ship of war Portsmouth, Capt. M'Neil, which some days since received orders to make preparations for sea, is to proceed immediately to France with despatches from government, and it is rumoured is to return with our Commissioners.

BOSTON, March 28.

The Governor of the Isle of France has issued a Proclamation, "requiring the Tribunals to pronounce the confiscation of all the American vessels, which have been or shall be brought into that island, as well as the property with which they may be laden."

NEWPORT, *April* 1.

The following is an Abstract of the Valuation of Houses, Lands and Slaves, by the Commissioners of the Direct Tax for this State:

5,407	Dwelling-Houses, 1st Class, valued at Dolls.	1,363,526
1,193	2d Class, valued at	898,756
408	3d Class,	645.100
13	4th Class,	56,900
2	5th Class,	18,000
Total 7,023.	Dolls.	2,982,282

36 Dwelling-Houses exempted from Valuation.

565,843 Acres of Land, valued at Dolls. 8,131,711 41 Cents.

924 Acres of Land exempted from Valuation.

144 Taxable Slaves——24 exempted.

The Land pays on 100 Dollars Valuation 35 Cents and 7 Mills.

A Tract of Land valued at Eleven Hundred Dollars, will pay Three Dollars and Ninety-two Cents.

A Dwelling-House valued at Eleven Hundred Dollars, pays Four Dollars and Forty Cents.

The Importations of the City of Hamburgh, from Jan. 1, 1799, to the last of Oct. equals in the two following Articles, near the whole Amount of the Exports of the United States for one Year. The Fact is astonishing, but it is true, that 40,325,000 Weight of Coffee—30,542 Hhds. 40,226 Bags, 24,196 Brasil Boxes, and 80,573 Havannah Boxes of Sugar, were imported into that City during the Period above stated.

A Decree has passed the Government of Batavia, directing American Vessels to load with equal Proportions of Sugar, Pepper, and Coffee.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. *John W. Thurston*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Anthony*, both of this Town.

DIED.]—At Surinam, on the 15th Jan last, Mr. *Robert Gardiner* (Son of Mr. Amos Gardiner, of South-Kingstown)—He was a very active, industrious, and promising Youth. His Death is much lamented by his Relations and Friends.

—On the Coast of Africa, the 3d January last, in the 19th Year of his Age, Mr. *William Hall*, (son of Mr. George Hall) of this Town.

—At Pawtuxet, Mr. *Joseph Rhodes*, aged 76 Years.

—In this Town, Mrs. *Jemima Burns*, Relict of the late Capt. William Burns, in the 73d Year of her Age.

—Mrs. *Freelove Eldred*, Widow of Capt. Randal Eldred, formerly of this Town, aged 76. Her Funeral will be from the House of Giles Sanford, on Thursday Afternoon, at the second tolling of the Bell, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

☞ *The Sale at Auction of the Estate, advertised in the last Page of this Day's Paper, by Jacob Smith, is postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.*

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY's
MARINE LIST.

March 31.—*Arrived Sloop Rising-Sun, Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, from Alexandria, passed the United States Frigate Constellation, Commodore Truxton, at Anchor in Hampton Rouds, Thursday Morning 27th inst. Also arrived, George and Jane, of New-Haven, Henry Ward, Master.—Sailed the 12th Inst. in Company with a Fleet of 27 Sail, under Convoy of the United States Ship Merrimack, the Captain informs he saw the Adams Frigate bring into Martinico Two French Privateer Schooners, pierced for Ten Guns each;—Three Guns were thrown overboard in the Chace.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, March 31.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Henry,	Jencks,	Alexandria
Schooner George,	Weaver,	New-York
CLEARED,		*For*
Schooner Nancy Wright,	Eddy,	Havanna
Mercy,	Taylor,	New-York
Sloop Eagle,	Earl,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah,	Weeks,	Richmond
Susanna,	Arnold,	Dighton
Seaflower,	Lewis,	Boston
Sloop Polly,	Briggs,	Sagharbour
Benjamin,	Pendleton,	Philadelphia
Young Greyhound,	Matthewson,	Norfolk

The Members of the Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 7th Day of the next Month, at 7 o'Clock, *P. M.* *per Order*,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

3d Month 31, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 1, 1800.

To be LET, at Public Vendue, *to the highest Bidder, at the State-House, on Monday the 7th Day of April inst. at XI o'Clock in the Forenoon,*

THE Town MARSH, adjoining to the Pond and Beach (heretofore called Easton's Pond and Beach)—also the Gallow's Field of Five Acres, and the Molt Lot.—Conditions of Letting, will be made known, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

Twenty-six Acres, One Quarter, and Seven Rods of Land, in the Town of Newport.—The Whole together, in Lots of Four Acres, or in larger Lots, as may best suit the Purchaser.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

☞ *PLEASE to read THIS!*

THE Subscriber having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, in Medical Business, on the 4th of the present Month, Requests all Persons indebted to him by Book, to call and settle all Accounts up to the above Time, by Payment, or by giving their Notes, without Delay and without Reserve.

He presumes his Friends will readily comply with a Request so reasonable as the above, and his Enemies (if any) must not be surprized if, after this humble Request they neglect to comply, they are called on in another and more serious Way.

J. PERRY.

South-Kingstown, March 31, 1800.

SARAH R. PERRY & Sisters,

Being about to remove, from the Stand they now occupy, to Little-Rest, earnestly Request all Persons indebted to them, by Book, Note or otherwise, to call and pay their respective Dues immediately.—Their Compliance will much oblige their Friends, and prevent them the disagreeable Necessity of calling on their Customers in a different and more pressing Manner.

South-Kingtown, March 31, 1800.

CLARKE BLISS

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale, at his store on Banister's wharf,

JAMAICA RUM; New-England and cherry ditto; brandy and geneva, by the barrel or less quantity; wines of different kinds; London porter; molasses and flour by the barrel or smaller quantity; loaf and brown sugars; souchong and bohea teas; coffee; chocolate; rice; black pepper; allspice; ginger; soap; candles; starch; pork; saltpetred hams and tales; new raisins; iron and crockery ware, powder, shot, and flints; fishing lines, hooks, and leads, of different sizes, fixed for fishing; mens' and childrens' shoes; lamp-oil; stone lime; oak kegs from fifteen gallons to a quart; ground coffee and pepper; cider by the barrel; and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Captains of vessels and others may be supplied, on the shortest notice, with any article in his line, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the last Year's Growth, and of the best Kind; such as Herds, Red-Top, Borden and 600 Wt. Clover; 2000 Wt. Good Flax-Seed; West-India Goods as usual.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

ASA SHAW

Takes this Method to inform his old Customers and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received a Quantity of HAY-SEED, from the new-States.—Likewise has for Sale, a small Quantity of English white and red Clover, Herd's Grass, red Top, and Borden's Grass Seeds; and Foul Meadow Ditto (so called) all of which will be sold, for Cash, very cheap.

☞ Cash will be given for any of the above SEEDS, at Wholesale.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

TAKEN UP,

On the Shore of JACOB MOTT,

A MOSES BOAT, about 12 Feet Keel.——The Owner may have her again, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying for this Advertisement.

JOSEPH MOTT.

Portsmouth, 3d Month, 26th, 1800.

...r Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inst. has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes, in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the note his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which in his judgment, preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negociation. All the inducement to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace and for the future observance of Treaties; the powers of insuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of Revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his majesty has already referred them—the result of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of Peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negociation for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favor of Divine Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy. (Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20.

January 22.

Yesterday arrived Mr. Basilico, a King's Messenger, with despatches from Ireland. He left Dublin on the afternoon of Thursday last, and brought over the important result of the first day's debate, on the opening of the present session of the Irish Parliament.

We have been favoured with the proceedings of the two Houses on that day. It will be seen that our previous information has been extremely accurate. There was no mention of the Union in the Lord-Lieutenant's Speech; but upon the introduction of an Amendment by Sir L. Parsons in the Address, in order to censure that measure, it was negatived by a majority of Forty-two in favour of Government.

Our Correspondent writes to us as follows:

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.

"The division of this morning, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.—The House did not break up, till half past 10 o'clock. When it meets for the discussion of the Union, which is fixed for Monday fortnight, there will be a call of the House. It is expected there will be an addition of twenty-four members to the majority, as a number of seats have been vacated in consequence of new appointments since the last session.

"Grattan came post from the Borough of Wicklow, and spoke two hours in a most vehement manner. He did not arrive till eight o'clock, and all the Anti-Union Lawyers were obliged to speak, and spin out the debate till his arrival.

"The town is perfectly quiet. A messenger is going off in an hour with the Division."

January 31.

Yesterday morning arrived a Mail from York, brought by the Grantham Packet, in 21 days. The sons of the late Duke of Orleans, under the title of the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Montpensiere, and the Count de Beaujolais, arrived in the Packet.

Late last night we received an express from Dover, with the Paris papers to the 26th inst. inclusive. Their contents are very important.

General Moreau, on taking the command of the Army of the Rhine, has assured his soldiers that all their wants shall be relieved.—All his predecessors have made the same promises, and yet no armies were ever in a state of greater misery. It appears that all the garrison troops, both in Holland and Belgium, have been sent to the Rhine.—Every movement announces the speedy opening of the campaign.

Forty thousand fresh Russian troops have passed the bog, to join the army of Marshall Suwarrow.

PARIS, January 24.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Championet is confirmed by Citizen Hoguay, one of his Aids-de-Camp, just arrived from Nice. He died on the 19th January, at the age of thirty-seven, after twelve days illness, of an epidemical disorder, which has also carried off several of his officers.

It is said that Cardinal Bellesoni, formerly Nuncio at Cologne, was to have been elected Pope at Venice, but would not accept the office. It is now believed that Cardinal Herzan will have the greatest number of suffrages.

A journal announces, that eight thousand Chouans have been killed, or made prisoners, in a battle near Mans. It lasted eight hours.

An officer is arrived at Ville Franche with despatches from Gen. Kleber. They state that the whole army of Egypt has been cloathed. A great part of the troops of upper Egypt are mounted on dromedaries. The spirit of the army is excellent. Gen. Kleber and the Grand Vizir are parleying.

The Bank of France has just published the act of its incorporation. Its capital will be thirty millions (40,000 l. sterling) divided into thirty thousand shares. It will discount bills of exchange, notes payable to order, and issue notes payable to bearer.

A letter dated on board Le Genereaux, in Toulon harbour, Jan. 6, says: "The division under the command of Rear-Admiral Perree, only waits for a fair wind to put to sea.—It consists of Le Genereaux, with the corvetts La Badine, La Fauvette, La Sanspareille, and La Ville Marseille. These vessels are laden with provisions and warlike stores. The Frigate l'Egyptine, of 40 guns, 24 pounders, is fitting out at this port."

FRANKFORT, January 9.

The Count de Goertz, the Prussian minister at Ratisbon, has announced that the Emperor of Russia had signed, on the 3d ult. an order for the return of the Russian army to the Rhine.

GENOA, January 6.

The provisional Government has despatched a courier to Paris, to represent to the Consuls, that the resources of the Ligurian Republic can no longer defray the expences of the French army, which amount to 46,000 franks per day.

BALTIMORE, March 15.

The Insurgente has been several times on shore in the Bay: she is to be completely overhauled in this port, and furnished with new spars, and new coppered.

The money brought in the Insurgente was last evening landed, and deposited in the Office of Discount and Deposit. It was contained in 46 boxes and 8 bags, amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

March 18.

A large mob of sailors who had turned out for higher wages, and were parading the streets of Fell's Point yesterday, in riotous confusion, made an attempt after dark to board and rifle a vessel belonging to Messrs. David Steward and Sons, on board of which it was said men had entered at 18 dollars per month. Their design being learnt, several citizens put themselves on board, to defend her in case of necessity, from the ravages of the mob, who seemed bent on mischief, and approached with drum and fife, and colours flying. As they attempted to get on board, they were opposed, when a severe conflict ensued, and notwithstanding the vessel lay close along side the wharf, they were thrice repulsed, with broken heads and bloody noses. Mr. David Stewart, Mr. J. Beeman, and several others who were on board, we learn, were also considerably wounded—but fortunately no lives were lost.

March 19.

Arrived, schooner Mentor, Hodgkiss, 14 days from Cape-Francois.

Feb. 28th, 1800, off Cape-Francois, spoke the Frigate *United States*; at which time the United States' brig Augusta, was in sight.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

We are informed, that the ship of war Portsmouth, Capt. M'Neil, which some days since received orders to make preparations for sea, is to proceed immediately to France with despatches from government, and it is rumoured is to return with our Commissioners.

BOSTON, March 28.

The Governor of the Isle of France has issued a Proclamation, "requiring the Tribunals to pronounce the confiscation of all the American vessels, which have been or shall be brought into that island, as well as the property with which they may be laden."

NEWPORT, *April* 1.

The following is an Abstract of the Valuation of Houses, Lands and Slaves, by the Commissioners of the Direct Tax for this State:

5,407	Dwelling-Houses,	1st Class, valued at Dolls.	1,363,526
1,193	2d Class, valued at		898,756
408	3d Class,		645.100
13	4th Class,		56,900
2	5th Class,		18,000
Total 7,023.		Dolls.	2,982,282

36 Dwelling-Houses exempted from Valuation.

565,843 Acres of Land, valued at Dolls. 8,131,711 41 Cents.

924 Acres of Land exempted from Valuation.

144 Taxable Slaves——24 exempted.

The Land pays on 100 Dollars Valuation 35 Cents and 7 Mills.

A Tract of Land valued at Eleven Hundred Dollars, will pay Three Dollars and Ninety-two Cents.

A Dwelling-House valued at Eleven Hundred Dollars, pays Four Dollars and Forty Cents.

The Importations of the City of Hamburgh, from Jan. 1, 1799, to the last of Oct. equals in the two following Articles, near the whole Amount of the Exports of the United States for one Year. The Fact is astonishing, but it is true, that 40,325,000 Weight of Coffee—30,542 Hhds. 40,226 Bags, 24,196 Brasil Boxes, and 80,573 Havannah Boxes of Sugar, were imported into that City during the Period above stated.

A Decree has passed the Government of Batavia, directing American Vessels to load with equal Proportions of Sugar, Pepper, and Coffee.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. *John W. Thurston*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Anthony*, both of this Town.

DIED.]—At Surinam, on the 15th Jan last, Mr. *Robert Gardiner* (Son of Mr. Amos Gardiner, of South-Kingstown)—He was a very active, industrious, and promising Youth. His Death is much lamented by his Relations and Friends.

—On the Coast of Africa, the 3d January last, in the 19th Year of his Age, Mr. *William Hall*, (son of Mr. George Hall) of this Town.

—At Pawtuxet, Mr. *Joseph Rhodes*, aged 76 Years.

—In this Town, Mrs. *Jemima Burns*, Relict of the late Capt. William Burns, in the 73d Year of her Age.

—Mrs. *Freelove Eldred*, Widow of Capt. Randal Eldred, formerly of this Town, aged 76. Her Funeral will be from the House of Giles Sanford, on Thursday Afternoon, at the second tolling of the Bell, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

☞ *The Sale at Auction of the Estate, advertised in the last Page of this Day's Paper, by Jacob Smith, is postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.*

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY's
MARINE LIST.

March 31.—*Arrived Sloop Rising-Sun, Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, from Alexandria, passed the United States Frigate Constellation, Commodore Truxton, at Anchor in Hampton Rouds, Thursday Morning 27th inst.*

Also arrived, George and Jane, of New-Haven, Henry Ward, Master.—Sailed the 12th Inst. in Company with a Fleet of 27 Sail, under Convoy of the United States Ship Merrimack, the Captain informs he saw the Adams Frigate bring into Martinico Two French Privateer Schooners, pierced for Ten Guns each;—Three Guns were thrown overboard in the Chace.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Henry, Jencks,	Alexandria
Schooner George, Weaver,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nancy Wright, Eddy,	Havanna
Mercy, Taylor,	New-York
Sloop Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Weeks,	Richmond
Susanna, Arnold,	Dighton
Seaflower, Lewis,	Boston
Sloop Polly, Briggs,	Sagharbour
Benjamin, Pendleton,	Philadelphia
Young Greyhound, Matthewson,	Norfolk

The Members of the Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the 7th Day of the next Month, at 7 o'Clock, *P. M.* *per Order*,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

3d Month 31, 1800.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Captain *John Lawton*, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'Clock, *P. M.*

E. BURRILL, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 1, 1800.

To be LET, at Public Vendue, *to the highest Bidder, at the State-House, on Monday the 7th Day of April inst. at XI o'Clock in the Forenoon,*

THE Town MARSH, adjoining to the Pond and Beach (heretofore called Easton's Pond and Beach)—also the Gallow's Field of Five Acres, and the Molt Lot.—Conditions of Letting, will be made known, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

Twenty-six Acres, One Quarter, and Seven Rods of Land, in the Town of Newport.—The Whole together, in Lots of Four Acres, or in larger Lots, as may best suit the Purchaser.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

☞ *PLEASE to read THIS!*

THE Subscriber having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, in Medical Business, on the 4th of the present Month, Requests all Persons indebted to him by Book, to call and settle all Accounts up to the above Time, by Payment, or by giving their Notes, without Delay and without Reserve.

He presumes his Friends will readily comply with a Request so reasonable as the above, and his Enemies (if any) must not be surprized if, after this humble Request they neglect to comply, they are called on in another and more serious Way.

J. PERRY.

South-Kingstown, March 31, 1800.

SARAH R. PERRY & Sisters,

Being about to remove, from the Stand they now occupy, to Little-Rest, earnestly Request all Persons indebted to them, by Book, Note or otherwise, to call and pay their respective Dues immediately.—Their Compliance will much oblige their Friends, and prevent them the disagreeable Necessity of calling on their Customers in a different and more pressing Manner.

South-Kingtown, March 31, 1800.

CLARKE BLISS

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has for sale, at his store on Banister's wharf,

JAMAICA RUM; New-England and cherry ditto; brandy and geneva, by the barrel or less quantity; wines of different kinds; London porter; molasses and flour by the barrel or smaller quantity; loaf and brown sugars; souchong and bohea teas; coffee; chocolate; rice; black pepper; allspice; ginger; soap; candles; starch; pork; saltpetred hams and tales; new raisins; iron and crockery ware, powder, shot, and flints; fishing lines, hooks, and leads, of different sizes, fixed for fishing; mens' and childrens' shoes; lamp-oil; stone lime; oak kegs from fifteen gallons to a quart; ground coffee and pepper; cider by the barrel; and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Captains of vessels and others may be supplied, on the shortest notice, with any article in his line, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the last Year's Growth, and of the best Kind; such as Herds, Red-Top, Borden and 600 Wt. Clover; 2000 Wt. Good Flax-Seed; West-India Goods as usual.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

ASA SHAW

Takes this Method to inform his old Customers and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received a Quantity of HAY-SEED, from the new-State.—Likewise has for Sale, a small Quantity of English white and red Clover, Herd's Grass, red Top, and Borden's Grass Seeds; and Foul Meadow Ditto (so called) all of which will be sold, for Cash, very cheap.

☞ Cash will be given for any of the above SEEDS, at Wholesale.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

TAKEN UP,

On the Shore of JACOB MOTT,

A MOSES BOAT, about 12 Feet Keel.——The Owner may have her again, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying for this Advertisement.

JOSEPH MOTT.

Portsmouth, 3d Month, 26th, 1800.

Lines composed by Lord Chesterfield, on Beau Nash's hanging his own picture, at full length between the Busts of Pope and Newton.

"IMMORTAL Newton never spoke,
More truth than here we find;
Nor Pope inspir'd, e'er penn'd a joke
Severer on Mankind:—
This picture plac'd these Busts between,
Gives satire its full strength;—
Wisdom and *wit* are little seen,
But *folly* at full length."

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

THE well-known House occupied by Capt. Benjamin Almy, with a large Garden, Out-Houses, &c.

Two LOTS with the Buildings thereon, fronting on Thames-street, extending from the New Lane to Messrs. Kaighn & Cahoone's Tobacco Manufactory.

Five LOTS fronting on the New Lane.

Two and Four Months Credit will be given the Purchaser, for approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

If not disposed of by 1st of April next, will then be sold at public Auction, by Messrs. *Gardner & Dean*, at whose Auction-Room a Plan of the Whole may be seen.—Apply to JACOB SMITH.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

BARRINGTON MEETING-HOUSE LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* at their Session in *January*, 1798, having granted to the *United Congregational Society*, in *Barrington*, the Privilege of raising, by Lottery, the Sum of *Three Thousand Dollars*, for the Purposes of repairing their *House of public religious Worship*, and for the further Establishment of a *Gospel Ministry*, in said Society: The Subscribers having been appointed Managers thereof, and given Bonds according to Law, present to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	1000		1000
1		500		500
5	Prizes of	200	are	1000
10		100		1000
10		50		500
20		25		500
25		20		500
60		10		600
1225		4		4900
1357				10500
	To the Purposes of the Lottery,			1500
4000	*Tickets, at* 3 *Dollars, are*			12000

The Managers being sensible of the Impropriety of *long standing* Lotteries, are determined to commence drawing of this, on the 20th of *May* next, and continue until it is completed.——A *List* of *Prizes* will be published in the *Herald of the United States*, and the Prizes paid on Demand, except the *Seven highest*, which will be paid in *Thirty* Days after the Drawing is completed.

As the Object of this Lottery is for the Promotion of *Religion* and *Morality*, and *so short* a Period fixed for drawing the same, the Managers hope for the Patronage of a generous Public, and a speedy Sale of the Tickets.

JOSHUA BICKNALL, THOMAS ALLEN, } *Managers.*

Barrington, Jan. 20, 1800.

*** Tickets, in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-Store of *William R. Wilder*, in Thames-street, Newport.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his Store, on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has for Sale,

PORK by the Barrel; Salt-Petre'd Hams of the first Quality; good Cod-Fish by the Quantity; Hog's Lard, &c.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Received by the Ship Merchant from London, via Boston, and for Sale by

JOHN THURSTON,

At his SHOP on Banister's Wharf,

GARDEN SEEDS, of the last Year's Growth.—Among which are the following Kinds of PEAS,

Early Golden Hotspur, Do. Charlton.
Tall Marrowfat,
Dwarf, Leadman's Dwarf;
Early Frame,
Ditto Spanish;
Dwarf crooked Sugar and green Prolific.

—ALSO—

Parsnip; Orange, Lemon, and Purple Carrot.—Salmon, short-top, and Turnip Radish.—Long green Turkey, white do. green do. long prickly, long green, and early short do. Cucumber.

Early and late Dutch Cabbage, early Yorkshire do; Sugar-Loaf do. green Savoy do. red do. drumhead do. battersea do. early & late Cauliflower do.
Early flat Dutch Turnip, French do.
Tennis-Ball & Cabbage Lettice, large head do.
Curled Peppergrass
White and brown Mustard.
White, silverskin & red Onion;
Blood-red & Scarlet Beet;
Thyme;
Sweet Marjorum;
Sage;
Green & curled Cale.
Curled Parsley;
Garlic;
Solid Cellery.

Also Patent Half Hour and Second Glasses, just received, common Do. Pipes; Half Bushels, Pecks and Half Pecks; red, blue and white Bunting of a superior Quality, and ready-made Colours as usual; Fish-Hooks and Lines; Powder of the best Quality; Shot of all Sizes, from No. 7 to B; Balls of all Sizes; Lead, &c. Flour per Barrel; Vinegar per Do. White Beans per Bushel; Roll Brimstone; and Redwood by the Hundred or less Quantity.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,

A fresh Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

LOST,

On Wednesday Evening last, between the Point-Bridge and Capt. Caleb Gardner's *Wharf, in Thames-street,*

A SILVER WATCH.

Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity,

THAT he purposes opening his DANCING-SCHOOL at Mrs. Penrose's Assembly-Room on Friday the 4th of April.—Mr. Devero doubts not, from the great Experience he has had in his Profession, and the particular Attention he pays to the Improvement of his Scholars, to be able to insure the Patronage and Confidence of his numerous Friends, and begs Leave to observe, that he attends Two Days in the Week at Six Dollars for One Scholar, Two coming from a Family Eleven, and Three Scholars Fifteen Dollars: Days of Attendance, and Hours of Tuition, made agreeable to the Pupils.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

Doctor KING's MOST respectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to those who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. Cottrell's.

If the most ready Attention, joined with a sincere Wish to be useful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Success, he flatters himself he shall not be unsuccessful in his Endeavours to serve them.

He likewise informs, that he has just received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the latest Importation, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms, as can be purchased in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.

December 30, 1799.

STONE WALL.

Any Person willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subscriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the same to the spot—the Work to be finished during the Course of the present Summer.

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Persons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Season.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a sober, industrious Man, of good Character, who understands the farming Business and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myself) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Person of this Description, willing to engage themselves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.

Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

That he has just received, at his Store, *opposite General Martin's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Comp.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A fresh Supply of *Baltimore, Alexandria* and *New-York*,

FLOUR,

per Quantity, single Barrel, or Half Barrel.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Inform the Public,

THAT they have resumed their *Business*, which has been for some Time suspended on account of the Sickness of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Assortment of fresh and genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholesale Prices, and the Town Retail Business attended to with the utmost Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the East and West-Indies, and Africa, with ample and suitable Directions supplied at short Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *Benjamin Bourn*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, That a Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District, against the Snow MARY, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, &c. for having been fitted, equipped and employed, as it is alledged, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States, in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a Special District Court, to be holden at Providence in said District, on Monday the seventh Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, March 17, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Smith, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.

Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the Golden Eagle,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Dr. *Isaac Senter*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

Elizabeth Senter, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,

AN elegant Variety of fashionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Assortment of Satins, India Lutestrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.

Those who will please to call at his Store, he flatters himself, will not be disappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.

A few Casks for Sale, by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

December 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE House and Wharf, with the Stores, Stables, and other Buildings belonging thereto, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Malbone.—For further Particulars apply to THOMAS TOWNSEND, who is empowered to dispose of the same.

Newport, 17th Feb. 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs the Public, and his Friends and Customers in general, that he has just received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—suitable for the present Season, well assorted, by Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

A good HORSE and CHAISE.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A likely COW and CALF, and Seven Hundred Weight of prime PORK, by JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 17th 3d Month, 1800.

A BAD WIFE.

Whereas my Wife SARAH has without Cause unjustifiably eloped from my Bed and Board:—I forbid any Person harbouring or trusting her on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

Joseph Wilcox.

Charlestown, March 6, 1800.